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8 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
9 WESTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON
10 AT SEATTLE
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12 ADRIENNE LAFLAM,

13 Plaintiff,

14 v.

15 MARK HILLMAN et al.,

16 Defendants.

17 CASE NO. 2:25-cv-01039-LK

18 ORDER DENYING MOTION FOR
19 TEMPORARY RESTRAINING
20 ORDER AND DISMISSING
21 COMPLAINT

22 This matter comes before the Court on Plaintiff Adrienne LaFlam's motion for a temporary
23 restraining order. Dkt. No. 2. For the reasons explained below, the Court denies the motion and
24 dismisses the complaint.

25 **I. BACKGROUND**

26 Ms. LaFlam brings this action against King County Superior Court and its judicial officers,
27 Judge Patrick Oishi, Commissioner Mark Hillman, and Commissioner Jonathan Lack. Dkt. No. 5.
28 She challenges a May 15, 2025 court order that bans her from contacting her children without paid
29 professional supervision. *Id.* at 2. Ms. LaFlam alleges that the order was issued without an
30 evidentiary hearing and ignored her financial hardship and request for disability accommodations.

1 *Id.* Because Ms. LaFlam lacks the financial resources to hire a paid professional to supervise her
 2 contacts with her children, she contends that the King County Superior Court's order is a de facto
 3 termination of custody without a finding that she is unfit. *Id.* She further alleges that the King
 4 County Superior Court's actions are unfair, discriminatory, and retaliatory, and seeks an order
 5 from this Court enjoining the state court's order, thereby restoring some contact with her children
 6 and ensuring that her rights under the Americans with Disabilities Act are respected. She also seeks
 7 protection from further retaliation and reimbursement of her legal costs. *Id.* at 2, 5–6.

8 On June 2, 2025, Ms. LaFlam moved for a temporary restraining order. Dkt. No. 2. The
 9 next day, Judge Tsuchida granted her application to proceed *in forma pauperis* but recommended
 10 that the complaint be screened under 28 U.S.C. § 1915(e)(2)(B) before issuing summons. Dkt. No.
 11 4.

12 II. DISCUSSION

13 A. Jurisdiction

14 The Court has subject matter jurisdiction over this case under 28 U.S.C. § 1331 because
 15 Ms. LaFlam brings a civil rights claim under 42 U.S.C. § 1983 and claims under the Americans
 16 with Disabilities Act, 42 U.S.C. §§ 12132 (nondiscrimination in public services), 12203
 17 (prohibiting retaliation and coercion). Dkt. No. 5 at 4–5.

18 B. Request for Emergency Relief

19 “Motions for temporary restraining orders without notice to and an opportunity to be heard
 20 by the adverse party are disfavored and will rarely be granted.” LCR 65(b)(1). The Court may
 21 issue a temporary restraining order without notice to the adverse party *only if* two conditions are
 22 met: (1) “specific facts in an affidavit or a verified complaint clearly show that immediate and
 23 irreparable injury, loss, or damage will result to the movant before the adverse party can be heard
 24 in opposition,” and (2) the movant “certifies in writing any efforts made to give notice and the

1 reasons why it should not be required.” Fed. R. Civ. P. 65(b)(1). Even assuming without deciding
 2 that she satisfied the first condition, Ms. LaFlam did not meet the second of these conditions. *See*
 3 *generally* Dkt. No. 2. And “[u]nless the requirements of Fed. R. Civ. P. 65(b) for issuance without
 4 notice are satisfied,” then “the moving party must serve all motion papers on the opposing party
 5 before or contemporaneously with the filing of the motion and include a certificate of service with
 6 the motion.” LCR 65(b)(1). Ms. LaFlam did not do that either. For this reason alone, Ms. LaFlam
 7 is not entitled to the emergency injunction that she seeks.

8 **C. *Younger* Abstention**

9 *Younger* abstention also bars Ms. LaFlam’s claims. In federal question cases such as this
 10 one where the domestic relations exception does not apply, *Bailey v. MacFarland*, 5 F.4th 1092,
 11 1095 (9th Cir. 2021), federal courts rely on abstention principles to refrain from hearing disputes
 12 that would involve adjudicating domestic matters, *see, e.g., Ankenbrandt v. Richards*, 504 U.S.
 13 689, 690 (1992) (abstention is appropriate “in a case involving elements of the domestic
 14 relationship even when the parties do not seek divorce, alimony, or child custody”); *Coats v.*
 15 *Woods*, 819 F.2d 236, 237 (9th Cir. 1987) (affirming abstention and dismissal of action challenging
 16 ex-spouse’s interference with child custody; holding that abstention is appropriate “when the core
 17 issue involves the status of parent and child or husband and wife”); *Peterson v. Babbitt*, 708 F.2d
 18 465, 466 (9th Cir. 1983) (“federal courts have uniformly held that they should not adjudicate cases
 19 involving domestic relations, including the custody of minors and *a fortiori*, right of visitation . . .
 20 the whole subject of domestic relations and particularly child custody problems is generally
 21 considered a state law matter.” (quotation modified)).

22 The type of abstention that applies here is *Younger* abstention, under which federal courts
 23 abstain “from granting injunctive or declaratory relief that would interfere with pending state
 24 judicial proceedings.” *Hirsh v. Justs. of Sup. Ct. of State of Cal.*, 67 F.3d 708, 712 (9th Cir. 1995)

1 (citing *Younger v. Harris*, 401 U.S. 37, 40–41 (1971)). A party seeking to enjoin ongoing state
 2 proceedings must demonstrate that there is an applicable exception to the Anti-Injunction Act and
 3 an exception to the *Younger* doctrine. *See, e.g., Cook v. Harding*, 190 F. Supp. 3d 921, 934–35 &
 4 n.11 (C.D. Cal. 2016) (explaining that the “Anti-Injunction Act prevents federal courts from
 5 enjoining pending state court litigation unless the case satisfies a specific statutory exception.”).
 6 Ms. LaFlam asserts a Section 1983 claim, which is an exception to the Anti-Injunction Act. *Id.*
 7 But no there is no exception to *Younger* abstention here, which applies if the state proceeding (1) is
 8 ongoing, (2) implicates important state interests, and (3) provides the plaintiff an adequate
 9 opportunity to litigate her federal claims. *AmerisourceBergen Corp. v. Roden*, 495 F.3d 1143, 1149
 10 (9th Cir. 2007). There is also “a vital and indispensable fourth element: the policies behind the
 11 *Younger* doctrine must be implicated by the actions requested of the federal court.” *Id.*

12 Each requirement is satisfied here. First, there is an ongoing state court proceeding. For the
 13 purposes of *Younger* abstention, the critical question is whether the state proceedings were
 14 underway before initiation of the federal action. *Kitchens v. Bowen*, 825 F.2d 1337, 1341 (9th Cir.
 15 1987). The state proceeding was underway before this proceeding, and it is still ongoing—the state
 16 court noticed a hearing on July 10, 2025 to determine whether to extend the order Ms. LaFlam
 17 seeks to have enjoined. Dkt. No. 2 at 10.¹

18 Second, Ms. LaFlam seeks federal intervention into an ongoing state dispute over child
 19 custody and visitation, which “undoubtedly implicates important state interests.” *Burns v. Burns*,
 20 No. C20-1352-RAJ, 2021 WL 2156615, at *3 (W.D. Wash. May 27, 2021); *see also Moore v.*
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22
 23 ¹ To the extent any state court proceedings are no longer ongoing, the Court notes another limitation on its jurisdiction:
 24 the *Rooker–Feldman* doctrine prohibits a federal district court from exercising subject matter jurisdiction over a suit
 that is a de facto appeal from a state court judgment. *See Benshoof v. Fauci*, No. C22-1281-LK, 2022 WL 4465782,
 at *4 (W.D. Wash. Sept. 26, 2022).

1 *Sims*, 442 U.S. 415, 435 (1979) (“Family relations are a traditional area of state concern.”); *H.C.*
 2 *ex rel. Gordon v. Koppel*, 203 F.3d 610, 613 (9th Cir. 2000) (similar).

3 “The third prong is satisfied unless state procedural law bars presentation of Plaintiff’s
 4 federal claims.” *Burns*, 2021 WL 2156615, at *3. Federal courts “must assume that state
 5 procedures afford an adequate remedy, in the absence of unambiguous authority to the contrary.”
 6 *Baffert v. Cal. Horse Racing Bd.*, 332 F.3d 613, 619 (9th Cir. 2003). Ms. LaFlam has not argued
 7 that state procedural law bars her claims or that she cannot appeal the state court’s decision based
 8 on her constitutional concerns. *See Benshoof*, 2022 WL 4465782, at *3.

9 And last, for the reasons described above, the policies behind the *Younger* doctrine are
 10 implicated by Ms. LaFlam’s request to enjoin the state court order, which involves child visitation
 11 rights. *Burns*, 2021 WL 2156615, at *3 (abstaining from enjoining custody proceedings because
 12 “it is clear that this Court’s involvement would enjoin state family law proceedings in a way
 13 that *Younger* disapproves.”); *H.C.*, 203 F.3d at 613 (observing that a Section 1983 action alleging
 14 that a state court judge violated plaintiff’s due process rights in custody battle is “precisely the
 15 type of case suited to *Younger* abstention”).

16 In sum, because Ms. LaFlam seeks “federal intervention into an ongoing state domestic
 17 dispute,” *H.C.*, 203 F.3d at 613, the Court finds that *Younger* abstention is appropriate.

18 **D. Leave to Amend is Not Appropriate**

19 “Once it is determined that an injunction is not warranted on *Younger* grounds, there is
 20 nothing more for the federal court to do. Hence, dismissal (and only dismissal) is appropriate.”
 21 *Gilbertson v. Albright*, 381 F.3d 965, 981 (9th Cir. 2004). Accordingly, in cases seeking only
 22 injunctive or declaratory relief and where *Younger* applies, courts deny leave to amend as futile.
 23 *See, e.g., Roshan v. Lawrence*, No. 20-CV-04770-AGT, 2021 WL 151979, at *8 (N.D. Cal. Jan.
 24 18, 2021) (denying leave to amend on futility grounds after concluding that *Younger* barred the

1 suit); *Maney v. Winges-Yanez*, No. 6:13-CV-00981-SI, 2014 WL 5038302, at *5 (D. Or. Oct. 8,
2 2014) (“Where *Younger* abstention is appropriate, leave to amend is not appropriate” even “under
3 the lenient pleading standards afforded to pro se plaintiffs”), *aff’d*, 643 F. App’x 616 (9th Cir.
4 2016). This Court does the same and dismisses the complaint without leave to amend.

5 **III. CONCLUSION**

6 For the reasons explained above, Ms. LaFlam’s complaint is DISMISSED without leave
7 to amend and her motion for a temporary restraining order is DENIED AS MOOT. Dkt. Nos. 2, 5.
8 The Clerk of Court is directed to close this case.

9 Dated this 6th day of June, 2025.

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11 Lauren King
12 United States District Judge
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